

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

日二月七日辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5928.

號七月八十八年英一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1880.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.		Banks.		For Sale.		Intimations.		Shipping.	
<p>LONDON—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STANET & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.</p> <p>PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monseur, Paris.</p> <p>NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.</p> <p>AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.</p> <p>SAN FRANCISCO—American Ports generally—BEAL & BLACK, San Francisco.</p> <p>SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.</p> <p>CHINA—MOSSE A. DE MELLO & Co. Surat, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.</p>		<p>HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000 Dollars.</p> <p>COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK. Deputy Chairman—A. M. WILVER, Esq. ADOLF ANDRE, Esq. E. R. BEULINS, Esq. H. L. DALMIPPLE, Esq. H. H. F. DE C. FORBES, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.</p> <p>CHIEF MANAGER. Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, EWEN CLARKSON, Esq.</p> <p>LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.</p> <p>HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED. ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits— For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " " 12 " 5 per cent. " "</p> <p>LOAN BANKS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.</p> <p>DRAFFS, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.</p> <p>T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, April 28, 1880.</p>		<p>LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. HAVE FOR SALE— NEW TEA, "CUMSHAW MIXTURE," in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes. DEVON'S NONPARAIL KEROSINE, tested to 150°. NOVELS by BEEHART & MARK TWAIN. BOEKE'S BITTERS in Pints. MILK PUNCH.</p> <p>CHAMPAGNES—POMMERY, ROEDERER, KOHNSTAMM, SAUMUR, CASTLE, CLARETS—MEDOC, BONNES COTES, ST. EMILION, ST. JULIEN, MARGAUX, LA BOSE, LA TOUR, LAFITE, CASTLE, in Qts. & Pts.</p> <p>SHERRIES—SAUCONE'S MANZANILLA, CASTLE, AMONTILLADO, BROWN, BURGUNDIES—STILL and SPARKLING, RED and WHITE. CHABLIS, SAUTernes, COUSSELIN WINE.</p> <p>SPARKLING MOSELLE, in Quarts and Pints.</p> <p>POR—CASTLE B. D. J. and OWT R. BRANDIES—HENNESSY'S, EXSHAW'S, CASTLE, and COURVOISIER'S. GENEVA—VAN HOOGEN DE BIE & Co.'s, in Red Cases. GIN—BOORD'S OLD TOM, BURNETT'S UNSWEETENED.</p> <p>WHISKIES—SBH, BULLOCK-LADE'S, KIRAHAN'S LL, CASTLE, BURKE'S.</p> <p>SHIPCHANDLERY of all Descriptions.</p> <p>ROPE—English WIRE, Russian HEMP, MANILA, CANVAS—T. and D. HENRY, W. and E. BAXTER, WOODKERRY DUCK, YACHTING DUCK, &c.</p> <p>ENGINEER'S FITTINGS of all Kinds.</p> <p>RUBBER, HEMP, COTTON, ASBESTOS PACKING.</p> <p>COOKING STOVES and GALLEY RANGES.</p> <p>CANVAS and other HOSE, Section and Delivery.</p> <p>STOCKHOLM TAR, PITCH, and ROSIN.</p> <p>IRON—LOWMOOR and STAFFORDSHIRE BOILER PLATES, ANGLE IRON, and RIVERS.</p> <p>SHIPPING supplied with WATER. SAIL-MAKING, RIGGING, &c., to Order.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 2, 1880.</p>		<p>NOTICE.</p> <p>LESSEES of LOTS on the British Settlement of SHAMKEEN, CANTON, are hereby requested to PAY the AMOUNT due on their Several Lots as ANNUAL GROUND RENT into H. M. CONSULATE, or on before the 4th September, 1880.</p> <p>All Lots on which GROUND RENT has not been paid on the 4th September next, will be liable to be re-entered upon by H. M. Government.</p> <p>A. R. HEWLETT, H. M. Consul.</p> <p>H. M. Consulate, Canton, 6th August, 1880. 10t 3</p> <p>HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.</p> <p>NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.</p> <p>THE Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, CHUN CHAMBER, on TUESDAY, August 24th, 1880, at 8 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1880.</p> <p>The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, inclusive.</p> <p>By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 4, 1880. au24</p> <p>HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.</p> <p>NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.</p> <p>THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 % or \$4.50 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be Payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANK, on and after FRIDAY Next, the 30th instant.</p> <p>Shareholders are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for Warrants.</p> <p>By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. da COSTA, Secretary.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 31, 1880. au9</p> <p>OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.</p> <p>FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).</p> <p>The Co. Steamship "Agamemnon" Capt. J. WILDER, will be despatched on or about the 9th instant.</p> <p>For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 2, 1880.</p> <p>OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.</p> <p>FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.</p> <p>(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHIEFOO, NEWOHWANG, TIEN-TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)</p> <p>The Co. Steamship "Sardonyx" will be despatched on or about the 9th instant.</p> <p>For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 2, 1880.</p> <p>OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.</p> <p>FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.</p> <p>(Taking Cargo at through rates for NEW YORK and HAMBURG.)</p> <p>The Steamship "Glory," Capt. E. NORMAN, will be despatched as above on or about the 16th instant.</p> <p>For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 2, 1880. au9</p> <p>STEAMSHIP "JAPAN," Captain T. S. GARDNER,</p> <p>FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.</p> <p>THE S. S. MORAY having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</p> <p>Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.</p> <p>JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 2, 1880. au9</p> <p>STEAMSHIP "JOHANNA," FROM HAMBURG.</p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</p> <p>Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.</p> <p>MEYER & CO., Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, August 2, 1880. au9</p> <p>NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.</p> <p>THE GERMAN BARK "NIAGARA," FROM HAMBURG.</p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</p> <p>Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.</p> <p>ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 27, 1880.</p> <p>Sailing Vessels.</p> <p>FOR NEW YORK.</p> <p>The A 1 American Bark "Abiel Abbott," Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.</p> <p>For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 6, 1880.</p> <p>FOR NEW YORK.</p> <p>The A 1 American Bark "General Frisbie," Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.</p> <p>For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 6, 1880.</p> <p>FOR NEW YORK.</p> <p>The A 1 American Bark "James Shepherd," Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.</p> <p>For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 6, 1880.</p> <p>FOR NEW YORK.</p> <p>The A 1 American Ship "Lemon," Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.</p> <p>For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & CO.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 6, 1880.</p> <p>NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.</p> <p>AMERICAN SHIP "ROSIE WELT," FROM ANTWERP.</p> <p>CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.</p> <p>Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.</p> <p>ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.</p> <p>Hongkong, July 26, 1880.</p> <p>A. H. T. O. W. & CO., SHIP'S COMPRADORE, STEVEDORE, BAILASTER and WATER SUPPLIER,</p> <p>Hongkong & Amoy (Agent, Captain), Kowloon and the Islands, well equipped.</p> <p>China's Stores & Coal of all kinds.</p> <p>Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Bailast and fresh Provisions at moderate charge.</p> <p>F. B. P. RAYA WEST.</p>			

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.
EASTERN CHEESE.

WHITAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.

BONELESS CODFISH.

SAFON BELLIES in Kits.

MACKEREL in Kits.

Family PIG PORK.

Prime MESS BEEF.

LAMBS' TONGUES.

CRACKED WHEAT.

CORNMEAL.

COMB HONEY in Frame.

PEA NUTS.

BARCELONA NUTS.

OX TONGUES.

HOMINY.

RYE MEAL.

PECAN NUTS.

HICKORY NUTS.

POTTED MEATS.

BARTLET PEARS.

PEACHES.

&c., &c., &c.

Ex "MENELAUS."

A Invoice of MILNER'S

PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES

and

DEED CHESTS.

To be Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY

CANVAS, all Numbers.

FLAX SEAMING TWINE.

Ex "HOPE."

WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.

1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and

DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex "RAPHAEL"

A Large Assortment of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

DINNERS SERVICES,

DESSERT SERVICES,

TOILET SERVICES,

BREAKFAST SERVICES,

&c., &c., &c.

Ex "ANCHISES,"

and

LATE ARRIVALS.

RUTHERFORD'S Extra, All Long FLAX

CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Royal Navy CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Best Boiled Do.

Engine COIZLA OIL.

English COTTON WASTE.

Tuck's Patent PACKING.

Flax PACKING.

Horn's Best Russian CORDAGE.

Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th

and 3/8th.

Huske's PAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.

OAKLEY'S Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.

Billiard CHALK. CUE TIPS.

Metallo TAPE LINES.

CHUB'S Patent PADLOCKS,

TIN LOCKS,

Cupboard LOCKS,

BOR LOCKS.

FIRE GRATES.

Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishing KEROSINE LAMPS.

RODRIGUE & SONS' CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

BUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint

Bottles.

JURNEY'S India PALE ALE, in Pint

Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THIBORU.

IRIS CHAVES, Pints and Quarts.

Chateau LAPOSE.

Breakfast CHARET.

HAUT SAUTERNE.

SACCOM'S White Seal SHERRY.

Do. Aromatic SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the

Gallon.

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCOES, and

CIGARS.

JOHN

MOIR & SONS',

CROSSL & BLACKWELL'S,

and

AMERICAN

OIL MALL'S STORES.

SHIPCHANDLERY

of

Every Description.

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,

promptly executed.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

Mails.



Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SUMIDA MARU," FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Tuesday, the 3rd instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITUS BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,

504, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, August 2, 1880, and

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLVER, Superintendent,

Hongkong, July 27, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL & TEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOWARDING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO,

and

DEPTONIA.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Oceans of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all

COLUMN, British ship, Capt. Beadle.

CLIFTON, British barque, Capt. Davies.

GENERAL FAIRCHILD, American barque, Capt. David Kelly.

ARGO, British barque, Captain William Wrightson.

Rose WELT, American ship, Capt. O. C. Welt.

ARNHOLD, Karberg & Co.

HERMAN LEONHARD, Norwegian ship, Capt. S. Troy.

JOHN R. STANHOPE, American barque, Capt. H. G. Pillsbury.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine, Capt. Charles H. Nelson.

LULU, British 3-m. sloop, Capt. James Maher.

CHARLES TOWNSEND HOCK, Brit. steamer, Capt. W. H. Bradley.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MAISSEILLIES;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of August, 1880, at Noon, the Company, S. S. AMAZON, Commandant Lormier, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and GARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 16th of August, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, August 3, 1880.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MAISSEILLIES;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

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For further particulars, apply to the Agency's Office.

subscription from that vessel being £6 6 1 in addition. In all 19 of Her Majesty's vessels subscribed, besides the Yokohama Depot and Hill quarters which gave £6. The return is one remarkably creditable to those concerned. In acknowledging to the Secretary of the Admiralty the first instalment transmitted through the Telegraph to the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund, the Honorary Secretary was directed by Her Grace "to convey to the contributors her warmest thanks for their donations," which expression Vice-Admiral Coote gladly avails himself of this opportunity to make public.

An inquest was held this afternoon (7th) on the body of a prisoner Yung Achik, who died suddenly in the gaol, at 10.20 this morning. Decessed was under a sentence of five years' penal servitude, for larceny in a dwelling house, &c. He had one previous conviction of two years' hard labour, to which he was sentenced in January 1878. He was released on free pardon in May 1879, and returned again to gaol under the sentence of five years in June 1879, being only 16 or 17 days out of prison before his re-conviction. During the time he had been in gaol he had conducted himself fairly well. At the inquest Dr Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, gave evidence to the effect that the prisoner had died of organic disease of the heart, and that the prisoner had never complained very much of sickness. Mr G. Hayward, warden, gave evidence to the effect that the prisoner was admitted to gaol under sentence of five years' penal servitude on the 18th June 1879 for larceny in a dwelling house and previous conviction. Owing to his returning to gaol so quickly after his release on free pardon, he was placed in separate confinement for the past six months of his imprisonment at string-making and oakum-picking. Since his release from separate confinement he has only been employed on light work. A verdict was returned of "Death from Natural Causes."

The British gunboat *Kestrel* left Manila for a cruise, on the 27th July.

The American ship *Rosina*, Capt. Richardson, arrived at Manila on the 20th July, 8 days from Hongkong.

The American ship *Guardian*, Capt. Paine, arrived at Manila on the 28th July, 7 days from Hongkong.

The German steamer *Lydia*, Capt. Paulsen, arrived at Manila on the 27th July, 2½ days from Hongkong.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, to-morrow, eleventh Sunday after Trinity:—

Matins—Vespere, No. 4 Monk; Psalms, No. 50 and 51 Monk; Te Deum, Barony in D; Jubilate, No. 88 Monk; Anthem, "I will call upon the Lord" (Mozart); Hymn, No. 290.

Even-song—Psalms, 52 and 53 Monk; Cantate, No. 134; Deus Misericordia, No. 8; Hymn, No. 201; Hymn, 10.

It is reported that a Russian living in Nagasaki has purchased coal to the value of 500,000 yen to send to Vladivostok.

The *Hongkong News* reports that Admiral Patterson, Commander of the U. S. fleet on the China and Japan station, is expected to return Home in September.

We regret to hear of the death, at Clinton New York, June 15th, of the Rev. Justin Doolee, author of "The Social Life of the Chinese," which work he compiled during fourteen years' residence at Foochow.

We learn that Mr H. Pierrot, who was recently appointed to fill the office of French consul at Hongkong, has now been definitely nominated for the same post at Manila. Mr Pierrot leaves by the next French mail, and proceeds directly to Manila via Singapore.—*L'Echo du Japon*.

We notice the arrival in Hongkong from Tibet, of the Rev. Father Desgouin, whose name is known to the readers of the *Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*. He has worked in that far off difficult Mission for more than twenty years, during which time, he has been enabled to perfectly master the Tibetan language. We hope he will publish some books in that language and render his knowledge useful to our Missionaries.—*Catholic Register*.

GENERAL Litchfield, American Consul at Calcutta, who has long identified himself with religious mission work among the sailors visiting the port, is about to retire. The *Anglo-Indian Gazette* commences a eulogistic paragraph in the following remarkable strain:—"The reasons for not intruding into the privacy of individual life are so strong in India that it is with a sense of restraint that we yield to the pressure of the higher duty of expressing in a few words the regret," &c., &c.

China has been thrown on the relations which formerly existed between Indo-China and Java by the French traveller and savant, Dr Harmand. Dr Harmand, in the course of his recent travels in Indo-China, collected a number of inscriptions, and the majority of these have been translated by Professor Kern, of Leyden. The alphabet for the most part is the Kawi, the same which is used in the old system of writing in Java—a language being Sasarese. In other inscriptions the Kalinga character is used, but in these Professor Kern had been unable to make out the language. The subject was alluded to at a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of Paris.

A recent conversation at the Mandarin-haus there were exhibited in the vestibule three cases of Japanese art work in metal and lacquer, lent by Mr G. Pionides, who also exhibited a large number of specimens of Japanese art in the drawing-rooms. Amongst other beautiful and rare objects were silk embroideries, paintings on silk, albums of native sketches and painting, and specimens of ancient and modern pottery. At the entrance to the State drawing-room were hung two large and

rich paintings on silk, representing the death of Buddha. Several specimens of rare Mikado ware, pottery in relief, and delicate jewellery and enamel work were also shown.

A bushel of fish for thirteen stamps is an announcement of a taking character. Bosch and dace are to be captured by using the Chinese bait ching (stinking gladwin) in immense quantities; but all fresh-water fish, it is said, are eager for this tempting article. They smell it fifty yards off, and come rushing in shoals. Accepting this statement exactly as it is put forth in an advertisement in the newspapers, it is not a welcome one to anglers. Coarse fish, as they are called, can now be angled for, the open time having commenced; but it is hardly desirable that they should be taken with the same instrument. The Chinese bait ching (stinking gladwin) is good for fresh-water fish, and is understood to have produced the best results in the restocking of many rivers and ponds from which formerly almost all the fish had been removed—using the word advisedly. The works of the Yellow Spectre are always coming before the world now-a-days. His assistance is certainly not wanted to charm the fish out of our brooks in this wholesale fashion.—*Paul Mall Gazette*.

We take the following from the *Japan Gazette*, regarding the death of Rev. Dr. Brown, D. D., whose name appeared in our obituary some time ago:—

The intelligence brought by the last mail of the death of the Rev. S. R. Brown, D. D., will be received with feelings of deep regret, not only by the missions with which he was connected, but by a very large circle of friends both in Japan and China. In him the missions have lost one of their best scholars. He was selected in early life to fill the important post of educator for the training of Chinese youth, in the Morrison Seminary, and he left the impress of his influence on that school. The reasons for this excellent reputation are too obvious to require any detail. Unfortunately this rule does not seem to apply, or at least is not carried out against, members in the lower grades of the service. I think I shall be able to show conclusively the great necessity that exists here for making this rule equally applicable to the Chinese branch of the service.

By an excellent local ordinance the plan of any building to be erected must first be approved by the Surveyor-General's Department; and when it is signed, the building may be proceeded with. A Chinese friend who is erecting certain buildings told me recently, in reply to my question Who prepared his plan? that he had got them executed by certain Chinese clerks in a certain Government office. The advantages of this arrangement seemed to be that my native friend got the plans prepared at a cheaper rate than he could otherwise do.

A good deal of rain fell last night and to-day. The weather is not oppressively hot.—*C. D. News*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINSE UNDERLINGS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

August 6th.

SIR.—It is, I think, the invariable rule in the English Civil Service that its members shall not be interested in any way in the profits of any profession or trade, except in cases where a public officer is allowed private practice.

Prisoners pleaded guilty and were sentenced to 5 days' imprisonment with hard

labor.

lowered their flags to half-mast and fired three guns each.

(*Courier*.)

The last place one would expect to catch fire would be the ice houses. Yesterday afternoon (29th), however, such a fire did occur, but not one of the ice houses in Hongkew at the back of the General Hospital was destroyed.

A short time ago the *Yuen* collided with a junk near Ningpo. The junk owner claimed \$140 damages. We now learn that the master has been settled by the China Navigation Company paying the Chinaman \$130.

(*Mercury*.)

Our Peking Correspondent mentioned

some time ago the illness of the Western

Empress; she has not been seen since,

those who had audiences having been

received by the Eastern Empress. The

Eastern Empress is the widow of the

Hien Fung Emperor, and the Western

Empress the mother of the Tung

One Emperor, an inferior wife of the

Hien Fung Emperor. It is rumoured that the Western Empress is dead, and it seems to be suspected that the Young Emperor is dead. It will be recollect that similar rumours prevailed before the death of the late Emperor.

(*TIENTHIN*.)

July 28.

I bear from the Chinese that all the

camp in the vicinity of Tienthin are being

filled with soldiers, and that the old forts

along the river between the two

island of Pahillo, a submarine volcano

was observed, and great damage has

been caused to that district owing to

the proximity of this volcano. This

version is not illogical, and we learn it

on reliable authority.

(*DISMISSAL OF TUNG-HSUN, PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUES.*)

The Peking correspondent of the

Mercury, writing July 27th, says:—

Just one month after the issue of the

Imperial Decree by which Chung How

was temporarily reprieved—there ap-

pears—on the 6th moon 10th day (25th

July)—another Imperial Decree, but

this time issued in the *Peking Gazette*.

An Imperial Decree, the President

of the Board of Revenues, *Tung-Hsün*,

is herewith released from further attend-

ing his duties in the *Tsung-li yamen*.¹

I can assure you that nothing has

more surprised our Diplomats of late

than this news—nay even in some circles

it startled them. *Tung-Hsün* is one of

the oldest members of the yamen. In

former years Prince Kung, Wen-Hsiang

and *Tung-Hsün* formed the *Triumvirate*

of the "controlling of foreign affairs"—

and they executed their duties with

great discretion and prudence. Since

the death of *Wen-Hsiang*, *Tung-Hsün*

was the right hand of Prince Kung, on

whose advice would despise he were

to rush into *Cabul* as an adventurer, and

remain there as *Amee*, so he means to

make a royal progress to his future

capital, and negotiate with us as the

representative of a beaten but still in-

dependent people.

(*Japan.*)

YOKOHAMA.

(*Gazette*.)

A report was spread this morning 29th

to the effect that a severe typhoon had

arrived at Nagasaki, and that the

sea was driven on shore.

The state of the weather here gave an appearance of probability to the story, but we are happy to say careful investigation tends to disprove it. No news has been received at any of the Government offices; the telegraph line was temporarily interrupted by a flood in the neighbourhood of Kobe; and Mr Pelikan, Russian Consul, has received no information of any accident to the ships mentioned as on shore. A telegram sent by us to Nagasaki for information is unanswered as yet.

There is a report in Tokio to the effect that one of the directors of a leading bank in that city had endeavoured to

kill his brother.

The working of the Surveyor General's

Department—I mean the routine system

adopted—is certainly far from satisfactory.

Simple matters are loaded with official

or semi-official correspondence, while delay follows delay but too often. A department employing so large a staff, and spending so

large a proportion of the taxes, should

be placed under a more strict surveillance

and supervision—say by means of a

Municipal Council or a Board of Works.

I think the thorough superintendence of such a large branch of the service is simply an utter impossibility, as at present constituted, for its want of a chief who is able to

see that the work is done.

There is a report in Tokio to the effect

that the *Yung* has

been captured by

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5928.—August 7, 1880.]

THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR SERVICE.

(American Exporter.)

The recent discussions in Congress upon the Consular and Diplomatic Bill have shown that the legislators of the country are beginning to appreciate our Consular Corps at its true value. In the past, when Consular positions were doled out as rewards for primaries packed or conventions engineered, and when the American Consul went abroad as a reward for political fealty more than for commercial interests, and when he held his place merely as long as it suited his district political directors, our Consular Corps filled the small economies incident to their positions with all the ability and usefulness demanded of them by the authorities. They took possession of their offices, hoisted the American flag, received our national vessels, signed ships' papers, discharged seamen and made all the money they legitimately could. This was their whole duty; for which they were paid more liberally, let us say, than our present efficient corps. Let us be understood: The American Consul then, as now, did his duty. That duty was limited to simple routine, and was wholly the fault of the Government.

But since Secretary Evans has defined a broader field of duty for our Consul; making him the commercial agent of the United States in his district; appointing and promoting him just as is his ability and usefulness dictates; removing him from the sphere of politics and beyond the control of the primary kings and convention engineers; giving him a sixty of tenure in office and basing that sixty on his worth as a commercial agent—since then, the American Consul has risen above the old surroundings and is to-day, without any exception, the most active, energetic and useful Consul in the world.

Congress begins to appreciate this, but does not yet appreciate the importance of strengthening the hands of the Secretary of State to the fullest extent in behalf of our foreign commerce. We should have more Consuls, and they should be better paid than they are at present. Congress should not send the plenam of their appreciation down into this commercial sea and judge of its results by the depth of the direct profits or monetary loss. If millions ultimately result from Consular direction and effort, to the general foreign trade of the country, the present expenditure of a few thousand dollars is not lost. It may come out of the treasury, but it returns to the country a hundred-fold; it is taken and returned to the people.

While we are glad that our Consular Corps has risen in public esteem beyond the pettiness of newspapers and being the annual butt of Congressional ridicule, we are not glad that it has been done at the expense of our diplomatic Corps. If the former has become more useful than the latter, it is because its field of usefulness has been enlarged.

Happily for mankind, the necessity for diplomacy is growing less year by year. Commerce is taking its place, simply because the progress of the age tends to simplification and fair business dealing. Diplomacy is tortuous and subtle, forever gliding into inextricable mazes which, in the end, require the sword to make straight. The more diplomacy the more war, and vice versa. Europe, being still in the meshes of war, is the home of diplomacy. The United States, having burst the curtains and laid by the sword, and "gone into business"—at peace with all nations—not even having a single snarl for diplomacy to untangle—is the first nation to find out that, as the world progresses, diplomacy becomes proportionately out of proportion. It is not surprising, therefore, that our democratic legislators should, while commanding our Consular Corps, set up our diplomatic corps as the last remnant of ancient usage, as a thing which more properly belongs to the days of buckles and knee-breeches, powdered wigs, and the "distinguished consideration" of snuff boxes, than to these plain, honest, commercial days.

Still, that consideration which is due to the older nations demands of the United States diplomatic representation at their courts, and the expense is a mere bagatelle. If our Ministers are laughed at because they are mere ornaments of courts, it should be born in mind that they are so because they have nothing to do. If our Congress thinks the field of diplomacy is too confined, it can very easily throw down the commercial barriers, and invite our Ministers, chargés and secretaries of Legation to assist our Consuls in spreading American trade in the several countries. But to send representatives abroad, and then to ridicule them in Congress, is discredit to the nation that sends them and disrespects to our Ministers.

We merely say these things in passing, for we have nothing to do with the diplomatic Corps—save on rare occasions when some of them interest themselves in American trade abroad. We say—without any disrespect to the able gentlemen who represent the United States in the several countries—that the days of diplomacy are gone, and the days of commerce are dawning, and we are glad of it. It means that the Consul is greater than the Minister, because the former is the missionary of peaceful industry, while the latter is but the *agent* of discord and war. He makes the sword inevitable, and when the nations get tired of killing he comes in and buries the dead with "distinguished consideration."

Our Consuls, on the other hand, are the true representatives of American civilization. They go abroad in the interest of trade and commerce, pointing out the ways by which our producers and manufacturers can reach the markets of the world, and pointing out to that world the ways by which it can reach the markets of the United States. There is, therefore, direct sympathy between our Consul and every producer, manufacturer and consumer in the United States, and the consumers and producers of all other lands. Every ship that sails from our shores with

manufactures and products represents the industry, happiness and civilization of our country, and every ship which returns hither represents the same interests in the country whose products it contains.

Thus stands our Consular Corps—the representatives of our agriculturists, artisans, manufacturers, miners, and scientists—while the diplomatic corps may be said to be beyond the people's sympathy because it does not fulfill any economic use in the direct interests of the people.

We are, therefore, glad that Congress recognizes the high worth of our Consular Corps—although we should prefer that that distinguished body should not honour our Consuls at the expense of our Ministers. But we want something in the names are arranged as they are in our directories. The surname of family name comes first, and the "first" names after, such as Brown, James, William. The method is a little awkward at first, but when once becomes accustomed to it, he finds it very convenient. Our Minister is also related to Washington and is a great favourite there. He goes along as they do their whole duties.

We desire that appointments shall be made for the United States, and that no man shall be appointed who is not an American citizen. Wherever there is trade there should be a Consul, and he should be a citizen, and one who is in sympathy with our commerce. The mere fact that some foreign gentlemen—for his own accommodation and for ours, to a certain extent—offers to act as our agent without salary, hoists our flag and wins that trade advantage which his official position lends him, while at the same time he neither understands our trade nor our language, can scarcely be of much advantage to the United States.

Indeed, except in cases where no other resource is left, it would be better if the American Consuls and agents were all paid living salaries and prohibited from engaging in trade. The Consular informant is uncertain which—and a few thousands in figures does not amount to much in Korea at any time. These guardians of his Korean Majesty's residence have, it would appear, until lately been under the command of a general, who however does not seem to have given satisfaction, as a popular non-combatant, who is probably reckoned a genius, has taken the command and is intending to perform wonders in the reformation of the guard. The troops composing the main army consist of infantry, cavalry and artillery, who are armed with rifles, swords, lances, bows, and various other miscellaneous weapons. The men are paid in rice and money, the latter being equal to two ten-year twenty-five sen monthly per man. Each soldier is also presented once a year with a uniform made of cotton. The province of Kokai boasts of having three thousand horsemen, who are divided into squads of three hundred to guard the castle turn about. They are reckoned to be very valiant soldiers.

A few years ago, presumably when the Japanese first forced a settlement in Korea, the government of that country became aware of the inferiority of their war material and purchased a number of foreign-made weapons from a Japanese firm named Okura & Co. It is not intended, however, that these superior weapons shall be permitted to be used every day, but rather to serve as models for the native gunmakers to manufacture others by. In a pecuniary sense this experiment does not appear to have been a profitable investment, as the *Mainichi*'s informant says that each rifle the Koreans have turned out has cost them three times as much as they gave for the original—(just as the government of Japan have paid three times as much for every sheep they have reared on the Shimonoseki farm as they could import them for. So much for the principles of protection as exemplified by the Japanese and Korean government in these instances.) The naval affairs of Korea appear to be on much the same basis as the army. The number of men-of-war is so great, says the *Mainichi*'s correspondent, that they cannot be counted. And as every "man-of-war" is about equal in dimensions to an ordinary fishing boat, there is reasonable ground for supposing that this is not an exaggeration. These vessels have no guns, so it may be taken for granted that the fleet is comparatively harmless. In peaceful times the "men of war" are allowed to rot on the beach, and the writer aforesaid may therefore be pardoned for saying that they are only fit for fuel.

It is said that the Korean government are constantly causing large bodies of men to be drilled with the ultimate object of fighting with the Japanese.

THE WAR-POWER OF COREA.

(Japan Gazette.)

According to the *Mainichi Shinbun* the Korean troops number 1,430,850 officers and men. If these figures are correct, it is a very formidable army for a semi-savage country to possess. The writer, however, puts in a saving clause, and says that this is the number put on paper. The guardians of the principal castle are said to be either 3,772 or 5,772. The *Mainichi*'s informant is uncertain which—and a few thousands in figures does not amount to much in Korea at any time. These guardians of his Korean Majesty's residence have, it would appear, until lately been under the command of a general, who however does not seem to have given satisfaction, as a popular non-combatant, who is probably reckoned a genius, has taken the command and is intending to perform wonders in the reformation of the guard. The troops composing the main army consist of infantry, cavalry and artillery, who are armed with rifles, swords, lances, bows, and various other miscellaneous weapons. The men are paid in rice and money, the latter being equal to two ten-year twenty-five sen monthly per man. Each soldier is also presented once a year with a uniform made of cotton. The province of Kokai boasts of having three thousand horsemen, who are divided into squads of three hundred to guard the castle turn about. They are reckoned to be very valiant soldiers.

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GETTING THINGS MIXED.

Mark Twain, in his new book called "Tramps Abroad," tells how a party of tourists got wet, and what they did when they came back to the hotel: "We stripped and went to bed, and sent our clothes down to be baked; all the hordes of soaked tourists did the same. The chaos of clothing got mixed in the kitchen, and there were consequences I did not get back the same drawers I sent down. When our things came up at 6.15, I got a pair on a new plan. They were merely a pair of long white ruffled, cuffed sleeves, hitched together at the top with a narrow band, and they did not come down to my knees. They were pretty enough, but they made me feel two people, and disconnected at that. The man must have been an idiot that got himself up like that to rough it in the Swiss mountains. The shirt they brought me was shorter than the drawers, and hadn't any sleeves to it, at least it hadn't any more than what Mr. Darwin would call rudimentary sleeves; these had edging around them, but the bosom was hideously plain. The knit silk undershirt they brought me was on a new plan, and really a sensible thing; it opened behind, and had pockets in it for the shoulder blades; but they did not seem to fit mine, and so I found a sort of uncomfortable garment. They gave me a bob-tail coat to somebody else, and sent me an older suitable for a giraffe. I had to tie my collar on because there was no button on the foolish little shirt which I described a little while ago."

"A great many are going back now?" "Yes, the statistics show that three are going home now for every two that are coming away. Many of the timid ones are frightened. All this recent agitation has unnerved them, and they have become fearful of losing what little they have accumulated; as well as their lives. Others have come East so that San Francisco is considerably thinned out. There are now probably

in that city 60,000 Chinamen, and about the same number in various other parts of the country. The contract system, which has been so much talked of and under which so many came here, has been entirely broken up, and what few Chinamen come here now come in the usual way of any other nation. In San Francisco there are six companies that have been accused of being the promoters and agents of the contract system, but that is a mistake. They are really mutual benefit associations or insurance companies. They take care of the sick and destitute, and send home for interment the bodies of such as die here. Mr. Chen Lan-pin came to this country first as Commissioner of Education and resided at Hartford. In China the names are arranged as they are in our directories. The surname of family name comes first, and the "first" names after, such as Brown, James, William. The method is a little awkward at first, but when once becomes accustomed to it, he finds it very convenient. Our Minister is also related to Washington and is a great favourite there. He goes along as they do their whole duties.

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Let Congress so revise our Consular regulations as to embrace these points, then do something for American shipowners, and the merchants, exporters and manufacturers of the United States will take care of the rest.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE MINISTER IN NEW YORK.

His Excellency Chen Lan-pin, the Senior Minister from China to the United States, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 6th June, and was to be joined there by Mr. Yung Wing, the Junior Minister, who was at Hartford, Conn. Two nephews and several Englishmen and Spaniards, who are attached to the Embassy, accompanied the Minister from England. They all came by way of Liverpool, in the *City of Berlin*, and are at present resting from the effects of a bad passage over the ocean. Mr. D. W. Bartlett, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at Washington, and Tsai Sih-yung, received the Minister and his suite on their landing, and accompanied them to the hotel. The Minister is a stately, dignified gentleman about seventy years of age. He wears the ordinary costume of his country, with the appropriate embellishments of his rank. He has white hair, a long, thin, white beard, and moves with the ease, grace and self-possession of a courtly and distinguished man. He also has the great natural advantage of most winning manners. Although he has spent some time in America he speaks no English, but he is said to possess a thorough knowledge of the country and to have an intense admiration for Yankee institutions. Mr. Bartlett comes to the assistance of the *Herald* reporter in the endeavour to interview the Minister, and said for him that they would probably remain in town a few days and then go to Washington to pay their respects to the Secretary of State.

"Is the Minister to remain there?"

"No; he is on his way to Peru, where he intends to establish an Embassy, but he cannot proceed there at once on account of the war."

"He has just come from England?"

"By way of England from Spain. He has been at Madrid during the past year. There are many Chinese in Cuba, and he was obliged to go to Madrid to arrange the necessary details for the placing of an Embassy. Quite a large number of Chinamen have likewise emigrated to Peru, and it is to open another Embassy that he is going there. The mines of Peru seem to have an attraction for certain classes of Chinamen, and they keep constantly moving in that direction. While the Government of China allows its people to leave the country, it is not in favour of immigration. Indeed, there is only one small province about the size of Connecticut from which the Chinese come over here. They escape over the border into the neighbouring English settlements around Hongkong and then sail to San Francisco."

"A great many are going back now?"

"Yes, the statistics show that three are going home now for every two that are coming away. Many of the timid ones are frightened. All this recent agitation has unnerved them, and they have become fearful of losing what little they have accumulated; as well as their lives. Others have come East so that San Francisco is considerably thinned out. There are now probably

Visitors' Column.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged at one, twelve, treble, &c., according to the nature of the paper or pattern. Papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied correspondence, &c., &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches. N.B. mean No Registration.

Letters. Union Church, Elgin Street. St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point. St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East. Sailors' Home, West Point. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street. Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Parade Ground. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5828.—AUGUST 7, 1880.]

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about twenty pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographic photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand it, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, or Portuguese, are welcome. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and interesting Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Twins' Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, it has not yet occupied a position as regards China and the neighbouring countries, quite similar to that which was filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. A paper on Dr. Legge's *Shih-ching* by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to win the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-stateman of the eleventh century, *Su-fung-p'o*, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which is displayed during the life-time of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is a course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantees and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Sago, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Harbour *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.

3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.

4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name. Captain. Flag and Rig. Tons. Date of Arrival. Consignees or Agents. Destination. Remarks.

Steamers

Argus 5 c Wilding Brit. str. 1632 Aug. 6 Butterfield & Swire Amoy and Shanghai

Alice 5 h Wighmann Ger. str. 81 July 3 Gibb, Ariston & Co. Australian Ports 9th inst.

Barbado 5 c Geddel Brit. str. 891 Aug. 21 Edward Schellhas & Co. Swatow and Amoy 9th inst.

Chia-Tsien-Hoo 2 d Bradley Brit. str. 902 Aug. 7 H. H. Chan

Choang-Hock-Kian 2 h Webb Brit. str. 956 Aug. 7 M. S. S. Co.

City of Tokio 5 c Maury Amer. str. 5079 Aug. 7ardine, Matheson & Co.

Cleveland 2 d Harvey Brit. str. 763 Aug. 4 Yuen Fat Hong

Consolation 2 c Yau Brit. str. 764 Aug. 6 Butterfield & Swire

Cyclops 5 c Butler Brit. str. 1103 Aug. 1 K. & W. Pon's Dock Co.

Fame 6 c Stoppani Brit. str. 117 Aug. 4 G. M. S. N. Co.

Fing-Sling 4 h Hawthorne Brit. str. 441 Aug. 21 David Sasseon, Sons & Co.

Japan 5 h Gardner Brit. str. 1865 Aug. 1 M. S. N. Co.

Kang-chi 5 h Gordon Brit. str. 689 Aug. 4 Douglas Luptak & Co.

Kwangtung 5 h Evans Brit. str. 674 Aug. 2 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Malacca 4 c Eaton Brit. str. 1044 Aug. 5 Remedios & Co.

Mariveles 4 c Yunco Span. str. 528 Aug. 6 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Moway 5 c Butler Brit. str. 1424 July 31 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Neptun 5 c Allan Brit. str. 2322 Aug. 6 Butterfield & Swire

Sea-Gull 8 c Haydon Brit. str. 48 Mar. 2 China Trade & Insurance Co.

Tunis 2 c Irvine Brit. str. 886 June 6 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Washi 5 c Hunter Brit. str. 265 June 17 Landsteiner & Co.

Yutong 5 c McDougall Brit. str. 286 June 17 Kwok Akeung & Sons

Yungching 4 c Wallace Brit. str. 661 Aug. 6 C. M. S. N. Co.

Sailing Vessels

Abel Abbott 7 c Chase Am. Jim. str. 589 June 19 Russell & Co. New York

Alexa 3 k Cobb Brit. bqr. 425 July 28 Idler & Co.

Ava 3 k ours Port. ab. 552 July 28 Idler & Co.

Annie S. Hall 2 c Nelson Am. bktine. 465 July 30 Idler & Co.

Argo 3 c Wrightson Brit. bqr. 631 July 24 Idler & Co.

Blackadder 7 c Allan Brit. str. 917 July 10 Jarlswold & Co.

Carl 4 c Thomas Brit. str. 225 July 6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Carl Ritter 4 c Thomas Brit. str. 596 July 22 Wiles & Co.

Carries 3 c Thomas Brit. str. 221 July 22 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Charon Wattana 2 d Ulrich Amer. str. 656 July 14 Messageries Maritimes

Charge 7 c Lallet Brit. str. 1444 Aug. 2 Vozel & Co.

Clunburn 7 c Beadle Brit. str. 1845 Aug. 2 Vozel & Co.

Cluny 3 c Larries Brit. str. 389 Aug. 5 Vozel & Co.

Clouddale 4 c Latfield Brit. str. 1823 Aug. 24 Borneo Co., Limited

Comus 4 c Latfield Amer. str. 1621 July 25 Siemsen & Co.

Elise 8 c Wilt Brit. str. 984 July 25 Siemsen & Co.

Emma T. Crowell 7 c Perry Amer. str. 186 Aug. 4 Orde & Co.

Fabius 3 c Davidson Amer. str. 635 Aug. 22 Mack M. Hop

Formosa 7 c Burward Brit. str. 282 Aug. 22 Carlisle & Co.

General Fairchild 3 c Kelley Amer. str. 1427 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Helen 3 c Hodge Brit. str. 490 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Helen Marion 2 c Roberts Brit. str. 635 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Herman Leuhkoh 2 c Roye Amer. str. 1303 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Hermine 6 c Meyer Brit. str. 600 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Jamaica 7 c Witt Brit. str. 849 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

James Shepherd 7 c Haddon Brit. str. 849 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Janet 5 h Hester Brit. str. 845 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Johnanna 4 h " Brit. str. 407 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

John R. Stanhope 4 h Millbury Brit. str. 845 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Koga 3 c Koga Brit. str. 845 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Laskar 3 c Koenena Brit. str. 700 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Leonora 3 c Peterson Amer. str. 149 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Leonora 4 c Maher Brit. str. 878 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Magellan 5 c Folker Brit. str. 162 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Maybury 3 c Braybrooke Brit. str. 162 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Michigan 3 c Kuhlmann Amer. str. 920 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Norman 3 c Colgate Amer. str. 711 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Oscar Mooyer 4 c Colster Brit. str. 360 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Prince Amadeo 7 c Linetill Brit. str. 1602 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Raphael 8 c Herman Amer. str. 1497 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Rosa Welt 7 c Wolt Amer. str. 1762 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

South America 7 c Knowles Amer. str. 1762 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Spartan 8 c Vincent Amer. str. 81 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Success 1 c Kryzer Amer. str. 349 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Ta Lee 3 c Stolze Amer. str. 349 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Tartar 4 c Kaesema Amer. str. 250 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Telegraph 1 h Camps Amer. str. 327 Aug. 23 Turner & Co.

Trio 5 c Bakker Dutch bqr. 263 July 30 Siemsen & Co.

WHAMPOA

Tok Li Peterson Ger. bqr. 350 Aug. 7 Siemsen & Co.

CANTON

China Ackermann Ger. str. 648 Aug. 5 Siemsen & Co.

Chinkiang Mr. Doegan Chil. str. 754 Aug. 7 Siemsen & Co.

Yoh-sin 7 c British Chil. str. 754 Aug. 7 Siemsen &